IT MUST DEPEND ON SOCIAL RULERS.

The Support of Private Wealth the Dominating Factor in the Lyric World of America-No Signs Yet That People Will Like Operas Better Than Singers

The Contemporary Club of Philadelphia discussed at its last meeting "The Future of Opera in the United States." A very perious subject indeed. It would not be difficult to make some predictions about the future of opera in this city, which is not the United States by far, but it might perhaps not be profitable. The conditions surrounding opera in this city are daily hourly getting more complicated and perplexing. The ultimate aims of those who centrol the Metropolitan Opera House are beyond conjecture. hile it has always been the proud boast of Oscar Hammerstein that "You can never tell what I'm going to do."

There are one or two interesting facts that ought to be generally known. The tropolitan Opera House is the property of a number of wealthy men of high standing in the financial and social community. se men constitute what is called the tropolitan Real Estate Company. lease their house to another organation called the Metropolitan Grand Opera Company. The active spirits in this pany are W. K. Vanderbilt, Otto H. Rahn, Clarence Mackay, F. Gray Gris-Robert Goelet. Rawlins Cottenet. Gregory and Henry Rogers Win-

These gentleman have betrayed decided ons as to how the opera house should onducted. Two or three of them seem believe that a competent impresario suld be engaged and held responsible for the direction of the season. Several iers appear to be of the opinion that no resario should be allowed to conduct on of opera except under the imdiate supervision of the board of ctors. The inevitable outcome system, which is the system now in ice, is that instead of a director and assistant director there are five or ax managers and one dominating power. ot the nominal impresario.

It will readily be seen that in these ces the testes and fancies of majority of the board of directors, e speck of influential society women ely related to them, must affect the oter of the repertoire, the choice of singers and conductors and the general rse of the entire enterprise.

Fashionable society has for centuries n the chief support of opera, but sequally true that fashionable society in all those years been the principal ent of every step in its artistic prog-Frahionable society wishes oper: a pleasant evening's entertainment ble society wishes to dine at 7 d go on to the opera at about 9. It to hear several famous singers a half a dozen popular morceaux and depart to the next entertainment. has persistently and consistently

it every attempt to reform opera so uld be genuine poetic drama. has been made in spite of highest the been made in spite of highest society. To this very hour ciefy as a whole is bitterly opposed to perze which demend serious inteler, especially to his more tragic

On the other hand this general situation pered at the Metropolitan by a ar and peculiar faith in the genius Mr. Toscanini. "Tristen und Isolde." de, can be given on a Monday at (the fashionable night of the week) Toscanini conducts. This singular trust in the transmuting

ower of Mr. Toscanini's skill invites the expectation that in the course of near future the productions of all the r dramas may be led to his care. Since furthermore r. Toscenini in all his artistic endeavors ed with Mr. Gatti-Ceaezza it is ral to expect that the mounting and tend of being entrusted to his subdinate, as they recently have been.

Just what artistic outcome would re-

alt from presenting the Wagner dramas in the Milanese style cannot yet be told. Possibly the performances would be better an any ever given here under Germans. ut this is naturally a subject for dispute. se of us who remember what a sorry the Germans used to make of such whether the Italians would succeed much better with German works.

It seems at first glance as if it would be a great pity to abandon the excellent system so long employed successartistic system so long employed successfully at the Metropolitan. The presenta-tion of Italian works in Italian and by s trained in Italian style, French works by singers acquainted with French German singers has given satisfaction the general operagoing public of the city for years and would probably contime to do so. Whether a system more like that employed in the average ean opera house would be so popular

The fact must be borne in mind that in the great European opera houses opera is ming in the language of the people. casionally when a visiting star, like Mr. Caruso, goes to Berlin, he is permitted to sing in Italian, but the repertoire of the regular season is presented in German no matter what may be the nationality of the opera of the evening.

We have not yet arrived at the distinction of hearing our opera in English, and if we were ready to do so we should have some difficulty in finding singers to sing it to us. True, we have some American singers in the Metropolitan company, but e. In the course of time we may be able to secure them, for European opera houses are well supplied with them.

When we have a company of English pesking singers and have secured good dish versions of all the standard operas perhaps we may arrive at the happy state in which Berlin, Dresden and other Teuie cities now are. The same state of affairs prevails in Italy. Operas are sung prejudiced observers may believe that there in Italian, and the people know what

is taking place on the stage. Whether anything would be gained by reducing all performances at the Metropolitan to the Italian standard is at least when he appears in a new rôle.

W. J. Henderson. only two grounds. Either we must continue to give Italian opera in the Italian way, German opera in the German way, and French opera in the French way,

Teutonism in all its forms and ramifica-

This hostility is based on a distaste for all attempts at treating opera as musidrama. If the Italian temperament and taste were inclined toward a Grecian rather than a pagan treatment of tragedy fashionable society would be opposed to Italian opera. It is a question not of race or nationality, but of art. It is the and old attitude of the Viennese, who thus voiced a complaint against Gluck: "We pay two florins to be amused, instead of

which we are passionately thrilled." On the other hand opera cannot exist without the support of wealth. It has always been the most expensive of all art forms and it has always required the aid of Governments or voluntary subscribers to keep it on its feet. In this country this must be particularly-the case, for the sufficient reason that the public will not go to the opera at all unless it is sung with the same cast as heretoft by celebrated singers who draw fabulous salaries.

The cost of a season at the Metropolitan Opera House would be ridiculous were it not appalling, and yet if a single performance is given without the presence of any celebrated singer there is grumbling all over the house. To be sure there is some ground for this in the present conditions. The house is lamentably deicient in competent women singers. There are only three or four sopranor who can claim rank equal to Metropolitan standards, and only one contralto, for Mme. Delna's répertoire is so limited that she can hardly be counted as a member of the stock company.

Doubtless without any increase in the salary list a more evenly balanced array of women singers could be secured. Some of the present number are receiving salaries far in excess of their value to the company. As for the public, it does not desire them at any price.

To return to the point, however, it nust be reiterated that operagoing people demand famous singers and go to the opera principally to hear them. Naturally they desire to hear them sing tunes which are to their taste, but beyond that they enter hardly at all into the

spirit of an opera.

Let the stage pictures be varied and attractive to the eye, the music prolific in airs suited to the display of popular voices and the costumes suggestive of the elegance of bygone periods of society. and the general opera audience is perfectly satisfied.

Now it costs a great deal more to give opera this way than it does in-let us say-Munich, where the public interest centres not on stage pictures and the best notes famous voices but on the intelligent interpretation of a lyric drama. This intelligent interpretation can be achieved by singers of respectable merit trained by a master conductor and supported by an xcellent chorus and orchestra.

New York would not support this sort of opera and there is no pecuniary reaso why it should. Whereas, these foreign theatres rest upon their modest Government subventions, the Metropolitan Opera House depends upon the subsidy provided by a few persons of wealth. If now these wealthy persons took their opera as a great art work and demanded that every oduction should show the results o real thought and study, we should speedily become the greatest operatic people in the world. But alas! how many of our fashionable opera supporters know what a new opera is about when they attend its first performance?

What most of them appear to know is that Caruso has a new wig and another funny hat and that he looks like a peasant and that Destinn wears abominable cos-tumes in this part and that the two of them have an interminable and stupid duet in the third act and that that, man Amato looks handsome enough to eat and that he really sings with much temper ament and that after all it is simply wonderful to sit and watch Toscanini conducting without a score.

merstein calmly smokes his marvellous cigars and continues to smile? He has no board of directors to conciliate. He has no fashionable society women to supervision of these works will please. He offers operatic entertainment into the hands of the general director of a good kind and invites the public to witness it. Sometimes the public accepts the invitation and sometimes it does not. If it does not Mr. Hammerstein can discontinue the performance of the new work and repeat "Tales of Hoffmann," which seems to have in it the fountain of eternal youth.

Mr. Hammerstein has a large French répertoire and he continues to add to it. He has artists trained to the style and he has given productions which won by the general level of their excellence, and now when his opponents on Broadway are striving to create a stir with such works as "Germania" and "Alessandro Stradella," very good indeed in their way, he offers the one operatic sensation of the period-the delectable and instructive Elektra" of Richard Strauss.

But it is quite safe to predict that the future of opera in the United States does not lie this way either. No impresario can continue to draw upon the répertoire of a single country and fall back upon an occasional sensation. Operatic sensations

are extremely scarce.

The truth seems to be that opera will never settle upon a permanent artistic basis in this country till it is brought directly into touch with the people. That can be accomplished only by giving thoroughly good performances in the language of the people; but opera in English has always been unfashionable and it will doubtless continue to be so, therefore the support of the wealthy social class cannot be obtained for opera in the vernacular.

This leaves us just where we are, namely with opera in three languages. The most sanguine music lover can only hope that the time will come when public attention ingers in the Metropolitan company, but than on the singer. Great progress in the course of time we may be this direction has certainly been made in the last four or five years, and much of the credit for this, progress is due to Mr. Hammerstein, who set out from the beginning to interest his patrons in the pro-

duction of novelties. It may be that in the course of time the general public will come to regard a new opera as a more important matter than solo by Caruso, but in order that unthis millennium is at hand audiences will

Albino Landlocked Salmon.

one tank at the Aquarium there are thirty-three albino landlocked salmon, and French epera in the French way, or we must translate them all into English and create an American way.

It may indeed be that there is no danger of the imposition of a general Italian standard. The foregoing remarks are only speculation and may be ill founded, but to the onlooker signs seem to point to the onlooker signs seem to point toward a renexal of social hostility to NOTES OF MUSIC EVENTS.

The announcements for the coming week at the Manhattan Opera House are as follows: Monday, Rigoletio," Mme. Tetrazzini, Mr. McCormack fr. Renaud, Mr. Gilibert; Tuesday at 2:30. Elektra, w ith the regular cast, and at a "Tales of Hoffmann," Miss Cavalier, Mr. Renaud and others; Wednesday, "Louise," Miss Garden, Mme. Der a, Mr. Dalmores, Mr. Glilbert; Friday, "Lucia," Mme. Tetrazzini, Mr. McCormack, and Mr. Sammarco; Saturday afternoon, "Louise," Miss Garden and the regular cast; Saturday arternoon, "Louise," Miss Garden and the regular cast; Saturday evening, "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame

The announcements for next week at the Metro politan Opera House are as follows: Monday "Faistaff," with the regular east; Tuesday a "Faista," with the regular east; Tuesday at 1:30 A. M., "Parsifal," with the usual east; at 8. P. M., "La Glocenda," Mmes. Destina and Homer, Messrs. Caruso and Amato; Wednesday, "Manoo," Miss Farrar in the title role; Thursday at 8:30, "Das Rheingold" with the same east as before; Friday, "Don Pasquale," Miss Nielson. Mr. Bonci, Mr. Scottl and Mr. Pini-Corsi: day afternoon, "Alda," Destinn, Homer, Carus and Amato: Saturday evening, "Die Walküre.

"Il Maestro di Capella" and "Allessandro Str della" will be sung at the New Theatre on Tues day evening. On Wednesday afternoon "Le l'ille de Madame Angot" will be given.

The fourth pair of Boston Symphony con will be given in Carnegie Hall on Thursday evening. February 24, at 8:15, and Saturday afternoon February 26, at 2:30 The feature of the Thursda evening concert will be the performance of Brahms's seldom heard double concerto for violi and violoncello, which will be played by Willy Hess and Alwin Schroeder. Rachmaninoff's sym-phonic poem "The Isle of the Dead" will also be on this programme. The feature of Saturda afternoon's programme will be Strauss's "Thu Spake Zarathustra," which has not been playe by the Boston Symphony Orchestra in New Yor since Mr. Gericke's régime. Goldmark's charm ing "Rustic Wedding" symphony wiii also be o this programme.

Mme. Sembrich, who will be heard in a recit at Carnegie Hall on Tuesday afternoon, March 1 at 3 o'clock, will on this occasion divide her programme into old opera airs and songs and classical German and modern songs. In the first part of the programme Pergolesi, Rameau, Graun and unknown old English and Italian composer. are represented, while the second division be devoted to Schubert, Weber, Schumann Brahms. Bizet, Dalcroze, Richard Strauss, H. Wolf, Zarzycki, Horatio Parker and Sigism Stojowski are the composers in the moder

The Olive Mead Quartet will play the fol

Miss Emma Banks, assisted by Reinald Werrer rath, barytone, will give a plano recital in Men delssohn Hall on Monday afternoon, February 28

For the first time in the sixty-eight years o its existence the Philbarmonic Society is to mak a tour. Wednesday morning the hundred mem bers of the orchestra and Conductor Gusta Mabler leave by special train for New Haven where the first concert of the series takes place the same evening. Mune, Olga Samaroff, planted will be the soloist at New Haven, and at Spring field, where the second concert is to be given the night following. Mune, Corinne Rider-Kelsey, sonrang, will appear, At Providence where soprano, will appear. At Providence, whe the Philharmonic will appear Friday evening the Philharmonic will appear Friday even Theodore Spiering, concertmeister of the ganization, will have the post of honor as sole and Saturday night the single programme ar-ranged for Boston will be presented. There will be no soloist in the last montioned city, as it is the aim of Mr. Mahier to confine his efforts solely o orchestral composition. Fellx F. Leifels cusiness manager of the Philharmonic, will be charge of the tour. The next New York con cert of the society takes place on Wednes evening, March 2, in Carnegie Hail, when 8fth historical programme will be offered. soloist will be decided on later.

The members of the Barrère Ensemble, which The members of the Barrère Ensemble, which is to give two concerts of music for wind instruments, are: Flutes, George Barrère, Rocco Guerriere; oboes, Albert de Busscher, Irving Cohn; clarinets, Henry Leon Leroy, Harry Christman: French horns, Josef Franzel, J. Heyer; bassoons, Benjamin Kohon, Emile Barbot; trumpet, Carl Heinrich. The concerts will be given at the Stuyvesant Theatre at 4 P. M. on Monday, afternoons, February 28 and March 7. The first programme will be devoted to classical music, with Arihur Whiting, who will play the harpsichord, as assisting artist. The second programme chord, as assisting artist. The second progra will be made up of modern compositions, Mme. Auna Arnaud, mezzo-soprano, and

Arthur Whiting at his recital of music use a genuine harpsichord, an American repro-duction of the old models, with which he is able in its original style and color. Composers from Handel, Scarlatti and Bach to Brahms and Debussy are represented on the programme. In Whiting will have the assistance of Georganies in the sonata in B minor by Bach, tharpsichord and flute, which is one of his me beautiful works and has never been heard here be fore in the tone color the composer intended for it

Two movements from Suite No. 3 by Moszwaki and an excerpt from the incidenta' music "The Canterbury Pilgrims." by Walter Dam rosch, both played for the first time, will form the principal features of the New York Symphony Society's programme at the New Theatre on Sunday afternoon. February 10. One of the movements of the Moszkowski suite is the curious feature of a single tone. an "obstinate note" somewhat after the manner of Cornelius's famous song, "Ein Ton." which runs throughout the movement

to "Canterbury Pilgrims".... Waiter Damrosch Spring Song and Spinning Song..... Mendelssohr (Arranged by Guirand.)

27 Beethoven's Ninth Symphony will be given. There will be a chorus of 200 singers from the Oratorio Society, and there will be sixteen soloists The programme will be as follows: 1. Overture to "Tannhäuser": 2. Beethoven's "An die Hogmung." sung by Sydney Biden: 3. Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. The orchestration of Beethoven's song is by Fellx Mottl.

The Adele Margulies Trio will give its third oncert at Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday evening. Dr. Wüllner has selected a remarkable pro gramme for his recital at Carnegie Hall on the afternoon of Washington's Birthday. Wagner, Grieg. Franz Wüllner (Dr. Wüllner's father). Grieg. Franz Wüllner (Dr. Wüllner's father), whose songs are well known in Germany, and Hugo Wolf figure prominently, while living composers are represented by Kurt Schindler and Hugo Kaun. Brahms is represented in the three great duets to be given with the celebrated Dutch contraito. Tilly Koenen, herself a successful contralto, Tilly Koenen, herse interpreter of this great master.

Reinhold von Warlich has abandoned an operatic career abroad to devote his talent to the larger field of song and interpretation. His only public recital this season in America will be on next Thursday afternoon at Mendelssohn Hall. His programme opens with Schumann's beautiful "Dichterliebe," includes three old English songs arranged by Horatio Parker of Yale and closes with a group of modern German ballads. At the plane he will have the assistance of Brahm Van den Berg, the Belgian planist.

Tilly Koenen, the Dutch contraits, whos Tilly Koenen, the Dutch contraite, whose re-cent success with the Philharmonic is still fresh in the memory, will journey especially from Chi-cago to appear with Dr. Williaer at his recital at Carnegie Hall on Washington's Birinday. Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock. Immediately after the recital she will take the train for Chicago en route for the Pacific coast for an extensive tour.

Black Canary and White Sparrows.

From the London Daily News.

From the London Daily News.

Yesterday the fifty-first annual national cage bird show, promoted by the London and Provincial Ornithological Society, was opened at the Crystal Palace. The total entry is about 3,000.

One class was a cellection of curiosities. A white jackdaw, two white sparrows a white "blackbird" and a clear yellow yellowhammer were benched. A Hunstein bird of paradise, valued at £1,500, and a black capary attracted a great deal of attention.

first I knew of his presence was a thundering roar that I took for a human voice. and I became aware that he was asking me where my chief was at that time of day.

where my chief was at that time of day. I answered very politely without rising from my desk that he was having lunch and I thought would return in about half an hour.

Unfortunately I had not been told that he was deaf, so of course I did not raise my voice in speaking to him. He advanced a few steps to my chair as though he was going to eat me up, but I looked him squarely in the eye and waited, not in the least afraid. Then he thundered "What!" as though I instead of himself were deaf, and I very calmly repeated what I had justsaid.

He evidently tumbled to the fact that

He evidently tumbled to the fact that I was not afraid of him and that I did not know he was deaf, so he took a few more steps and came quite close to me, putting his hand to his ear, and in a very polite tone informed me that he was a little hard of hearing and did not understand me when I spoke. I again repeated what I had said in a louder voice and he undertood. Whirling around so quickly that I feared I might have to assist him onto his legs again, he stalked out of the room as though he wanted to walk through to

My friend the question answerer was it the outside room safely hidden behind hi desk, and when the Secretary had departed I ventured out to let him know that still breathed and we had a big laugh over it; but then and there I learned this, that you gain nothing by being afraid of another, even though person may be in a high position and pos sess the power to remove your bread and butter, and that the aforesaid exalted personage has ten times more respect for a subordinate who isn't afraid than for those who tremble and oringe in his

The things that I learned that first year were invaluable, and I am still learning. What really ailed this poor, unhappy, benighted man was the fact that he had lived all his life for self, had thought of nobody but self, cared nothing for anybody but self, consequently he was an old, white haired man with a lonely home, no wife and children to make him happy and to cheer his lonely hours, and he grew meaner and more selfish every day and finally died a disappointed man.

Quite different was the head of anothe Department to which I was transferred few months later. My first sight of this very dignified and stately old gentleman minded was one day when I was asked to delive a telephone message to him as he passed our building. It was necessary for me to run down the street in order to overtake him, and when I approached off can his hat and the little speech of thanks he made me was delightful to hear, and I said to myself: "There are secretaries and secretaries, but this secretary has at least thing, and I would hear him stop very secretaries, but this secretary has at least thing, and I would hear him stop very secretaries."

secretaries, but this secretary has at least had some training in good manners and courtesy."

Perhaps you may have heard of the Government old maid—at least you would have if you had ever lived in Washington—and I shall just mention one or two in passing. I can remember to this day how severely I was once reproved by one of my prim aunts for speaking of some one as an old maid, and when I asked why I should not use such a term she informed me that it was more becoming in a little girl to say maiden lady, and I agree with her now, though at the time I thought it very silly.

Well, I suppose if I remain in the employ of Uncle Sam many more years I shall be classed with the Government maiden ladies. But really and truly if you could just get a glimpse of some of the spineless specimens of men here you would not wonder why there are so many unattached maidens in the national manufacturing and considerable emparrassment on my part, I noticed a faint glimmer in his eyes and gradually the understanding came and he laughed.

But I never failed to get a hearty laugh from him when I would bring in his lost that and present it to him on a huge servaing tray, which I raked up from somewhere. He thought I was a very funny of the spineless specimens of men here you would not wonder why there are so many unattached maidens in the national

of the spineless specimens of men here you would not wonder why there are so nany unattached maidens in the national capital. However, it is much better to when I think of some of the very brave,

very miserable married woman, and when I think of some of the very brave, noble, self-sacrificing women, both single and widewed, who form a portion of the great army of workers in the Departments I say all honor and praise to the Government old maid and to the Government widow.

A most interesting character comes to my mind in the person of a woman who has been working for the Government twenty-five or thirty years. She possesses some of the finest traits I have ever known in a woman.

I first began to take notice of her when she had several reform schemes on foot, or rather in mind, that she was endeavoring to put before the public for the benefit of humanity. One was a harber shop reform, though just how the necessity for such a reform was brought before her I was never able to figure out, nor could I arrive at what feature of the shop needed a change.

The next was a scheme to get people in and out of street cars with more comfort and rapidity, and it is very probable that the Pay As You Enter cars (Pay Or Don't Enter, as my brother calls them) originated in her fertile brain. I for one much prefer the old fashfoned Tumble In As Best You Can arrangements and invariably wait for them.

This dear woman is the kind of maiden

ble In As Best You Can arrangements and invariably wait for them.

This dear woman is the kind of maiden lady who invariably selects for her winter hat decoration the tail feathers of a rooster, and if there is anything that can make a woman look old and ugly it is without doubt trimmings of that kind. She is a great champion of women and would cheerfully divide her very last cent with one who was in need or trouble. She has done a great deal of good in this way and has helped dozens of women and girls to get employment and to step up in the world and is still at it.

and to step up in the world and is still at it.

Though somewhat masculine in some trespects, dressing very plainly and without any sign of style, she is very refined and intellectual. I have never yet heard of her doing a mean, spiteful thing, and I do not believe that she has a spark of vindictiveness in her whole makeup.

One of the first typical maiden ladies that I met in Washington was one who still clings to parting her hair in the middle, corkscrew curs and red rose perfume. She must buy that particular perfume by the barrel, and often I would start down the long corridor of our office building and a heavy trail of red rose would soon guide me to her.

She seemed to take quite a fancy to

IN UNCLE SAM'S SERVICE

NOTES OF A WOMAN IN OFFICE
IN WASHINGTON.

Contrast Between Two Secretaries—Scifered; but she was very brave and would come to her work until a spell of suffered; but she was very brave and would come to her work until a spell of suffered; but she was very brave and would come to her work until a spell of suffered; but she was very brave and would come to her work until a spell of suffered; but she was very brave and would come to her work until a spell of suffered; but she was very brave and would come to her work until a spell of suffered; but she was very brave and would come to her work until a spell of suffered; but she was very brave and would come to her work until a spell of suffered; but she was very brave and would come to her work until a spell of suffered; but she was very brave and would come to her work until a spell of suffered; but she was very brave and would come to her work until a spell of suffered; but she was very brave and would come to her work until a spell of suffered; but she was very brave and would come to her work until a spell of suffered; but she was very brave and would come to her work until a spell of suffered; but she was very brave and would come to her work until a spell of suffered; but she was very brave and would come to her work until a spell of suffered; but she was very brave and would come to her work until a spell of suffered; but she was very brave and would come to her work until a spell of suffered; but she was very brave and would come to her work until a spell of suffered; but she was very brave and would come to her work until a spell of suffered; but she was very brave and would come to her work until a spell of suffered; but she was very brave and would come to her work until a spell of suffered; but she was very brave and would come to her work until a spell of suffered; but she was very brave and would come to her work until a spell of suffered; but she was very brave and would come to her work until a spell of suffered; but she was

Secretary was a very proud, haughty and conceited mah and that you had to be very careful when in his presence. I remarked that I did hope he would come into our office some day so that I might get a closer look at his High Mightiness.

He came one day when I was all alone, my chief having gone to lunch, and the Another girl is an earnest woman, con-

Another girl is an earnest woman, con-scientious in her work, an active member of the church, devoted to her family, but unfortunately she has an ingrowing con-science, probably the New England brand,

Screwing up her courage to the sticking point, she called on her chief and laid the matter before him. Of course he almost exploded when he heard her reasons for wishing to leave, but he managed to keep a straight face until she had departed. He told me all about it later and we had a big laugh. She was transferred to the office of hop investigations, and as she is still there I take it for granted that her conscience has ceased to trouble her.

One of my acquaintances here was middle aged gentleman who preache his own wife's funeral. I was invited by him to attend, just as though it were an afternoon tea or reception, and it took place on the half holiday which we always have before New Year's Day. The rain came down in torrents, but I went with two other friends, Southern girls, and we found the house packed with people and

flowers everywhere. He stood at the head of the casket and placed nine or ten books, her favorites, on the glass just over his wife's face Then he read extracts from books. After this a lady sang in a buglelike voice "Nearer, My God, to Thee." Then followed a eulogy of the dead woman, a description of her tastes, her characteristics, and even a joke was told to illustrate her humorous side. After the eulogy we had 'Lead, Kindly Light,' and after some more reading from books we were all asked to repeat with the bereaved husband the Lord's Prayer and then we went home. Yet in the beginning we were told that they were both agnostics.

The body was cremated in Baltimore the next day. You must not get the impression that this man was heartless or without feeling, for he was a very devoted husband and loved his wife very tenderly. His devotion to her through the long illness which finally ended her life was most beautiful to see, and everything was done to relieve her. description of her tastes, her character

ended her life was most beautiful to see, and everything was done to relieve her.

A learned scientist for whom I worked several months was the most absent minded being I have ever seen. He would walk along the street looking as though his mind were away up in the clouds, and if some one spoke to him he would look as though he wondered why they did it. hey did it.
I had a little room all to myself which

occasionally to break the monotony and prevent me from drying up and blowing

away.

Though he was so dreamy and apparcapital. However, it is much better to be a happy and independent spinster, Government or otherwise, than to be a very miserable married woman, and of words on some subject, scientific or otherwise, he could more than hold his otherwise, he could more than hold his own. I was curious to see his wife, as I wondered what kind of woman he had selected, and I was most charmed with her graciousness, intelligence and good looks, and if ever there was a capable, hustling woman it is she. She even runs a big farm out West for him during the summer when it needs special attention and has devoted herself to his advancement and happiness and the makadvancement and happiness and the mak-ing of a charming little home.

Have you ever heard that Washington is the city of long engagements? Well, five, ten, fifteen, or even twenty years is Is in the same office with a man to whom she has been engaged for fifteen years and they are not married yet, or at least the last time I inquired about it. The trouble is that man's selfishness, and there is, no excuse for it, as his salary is very good.

Another pretty, dainty list.

is no excuse for it, as his salary is very good.

Another pretty, dainty little creature is also engaged—I do not know for how long the engagement has been running—and the reason she does not marry is because she has her invalid mother to support, and just at this time is at home nursing her mother through what will probably prove to be the last illness. This little woman, cheerful and bright always, spent the most of her vacation last year at home with a trained nurse—very expensive luxury—pulling her mother through pneumonia, and I only hope the man she loves will be good enough to wait a little longer for such a jewel.

The population of Washington is over 300,000, and probably one-fourth of the people are working for the Government I very much admire the manner in which I very much admire the manner in which the people here take advantage of every holiday to have a good time and to keep out of that awful rut that runs along beside us all the time. The grind and monotony of office work, the nervous strain, &c., to say the least, is trying, but the people seem to be endeavoring to throw aside business cares and worries after office hours and to extract every little bit of fun and enjoyment possible out of everything, and they certainly succeed. We have about seven holidays during the year, as follows:

New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, July 4, Lahor Day, Thanksgiving Duy, and of course Christmas Day, with a half holiday before it

and another before New Year's Day. Last year we had a holiday on Lincoln's Birth-

and another before New Year's Day. Last year we had a holiday on Lincohn's Birthday, and also March 4. We never object to an extra holiday. Then in the summer time, from June to October 1, we usually have a half holiday on Saturday, which is so nice after a week of the kind of heat we have here in summer.

Washington is so beautiful, the parks and streets broad and shady, the buildings magnificent, and we have very little smoke and dirt, but the climate is very trying at times, especially the terrible heat in summer. I have been accustomed to very hot weather in the South, but there it is dry, and the kind we have here is moist, sticky and takes away all your life and energy.

moist, sticky and takes away all your life and energy.
You can be very independent here, especially a girl who has to make her own living, and very often we make up a party of four or five, all women, and go to the theatre together. If the prices are high we think nothing of sitting in the gallery, or sky parlor, as my brother calls it, but down South we would never think of doing such a thing. Very often I have stood in line as hour or more in order to get the first row in the gallery, but now we do not have to do that, as the theatres have taken pity on us and reserved all the seats.

7:30 and scramble up the seven or eight flights of stairs until we almost tumbled into the best seats we could find. You could go three times in the gallery for what a seat down in the first balcony

COINS AND STAMPS.

you send a rubbing is a shilling of Queen Eliza-beth of England. It was struck by hand and is known as a hammered shilling. The coining press was introduced later, causing the coinage of her reign to be divided into two classes, hammered God My Helper." The corrugated ring on the inside disingulahes the hammered from the milled coins. All the hammered silver odins of Elizabeth are common, with the exception of the groats, three halfpence, and the three farthings, which are rather rare. Dealers quote the shilling at \$1 in fair condition and \$2 in good condition.

A. L., New York-There is no pren

W. L. C., New York—I have a lot of old copper cents, some of which are discolored with age or clogged up with dirt. How can I clean them? Cleaning old copper coins is an operation that requires a great deal of care and knowledge, and it would be better for you to get some dealer in old coins to do the work for you. The value of a rare copper cent might be depreciated very much by unskilful cleaning. There are many ways in which to remove the dirt and to brighten coins, but there is no way in which the original mint brightness can be restored.

W. G. C., New York-Both the silver gold coin described by you are of Spanish issue. The silver piece is a two real of Charles the III. of Spain, struck at the Mexico City mint. Dealers quote it at 45 cents in fair and 65 cents in good condition. The fact that the coin has been p greatly lessens its value. The gold coin is an eighty real piece of Ferdinand VII. of Spain. The intrinsic value is about \$3.50. It probably does not

T. H. H., Lutherville, Md.-I have a silver hal eems to be the same as the recently confederate haif dollar. What is the f such a coin in perfect condition? one condition is worth about \$4.

H. M. K., Newark, N. J.—Can you give me any information about a firty deliar bank note of the Crie and Kalamaroo Rallroad Bank of Adrian. Mich., undated, signed by cashler and president, printed on only one side of the paper? The hiprinted on only one side of the paper? The hiprinted on only one side of the paper? The hiprinted on only one side of the paper? The hiprinted on only one side of the paper?

Bills of this bank are now classed among the uncurrent bills and are valued only by of that form of money. A trifling might be paid for the bill.

H. J. McM., New Haven, Conn describe is one of the first issue of cents made by the United States Government in 1787 and is known as the Fugio cent. There are a number of varieties of this cent, some of which are extremely rare and are held at a high premium. The one you describe is the ordinary type and is

A. H., New Yorkcivil war tradesman's token and is worth only a couple of cents. There is no premium on a Lin-colu cent with the initials V. D. B. The only rare Lincoin cents are those known as proofs, of which

G. J., Woodside, L. I.—The coin is an issue of Bavaria during the reign of King Maximilian Joseph. The denomination is six kreutsers, with a nominal value of about three cents. It is not beld at a premium.

H. P. D., Detroit, Mich .- None of the coins in your list is held at a premium. You have been misinformed in regard to the 1909 ten dollar gold piece. It does not bear a value above face.

E. J. M., New York-The first bill you me E. J. M.. New York—The first bill you mention is a four dollar note of the issue of the United Colonies. Dealers quote is at 25 cents in fair and 30 cents in fine condition. The second bill of one shilling, issued April 3, 1772, was issued by the Pennsylvania Assembly during the reign of George III. The arms are those of William Penn. The notes of this issue range in denomination from threspeace to forty shillings, all of which are quoted at the same price by dealers—25 cents in fair and 50 cents in good condition. J. B., Jersey City.—What is the average value of a United States \$20 gold piece if melted down

Assistant Director of the Mint R. E. Preston, to whom the question was submitted, has furnished the information that "if the double eagle is of the legal weight it is worth \$20, while if melted down the amount it would less would depend entirely upon the care exercised. Ordinarily it would not lose more than a mere fraction

L. A. B. Fairport, N. Y.-Send good per rubbings of the coins about which you desire in-formation. The drawings are not clear enough G. B., Jersey City. Has the following described coin any value—it is apparently of brass and about the size of a quarter. On the obverse side is a Liberty head with thirteen stars and the date 1849. The reverse has the word California over the figure of a man on bended knee washing cold. Beneath is the date 1849. The coin is milled.

milled.

No information regarding the origin of the coin you describe is obtainable. It may have been intended to circulate in California during the is the city of long engagements? Well, ploneer days as a token. A great many of these five, ten, fifteen, or even twenty years is little pleces, all in brass, still exist, and they are not unusual for engagements to run, and worth only about 5 cents aplece.

R. J. K. Cornwall-op-Hudson. N. Y.—The silver coin of which you send a rubbing is a crown of Louis XV. of France. Dealers quote such a coin at \$2.50 in fair and \$5.50 in good condition. The gold coin is a five rubte piece of Russia which had an intrinsic value of \$3.88. On the obverse is the imperial Russian eagle. It does not command a premium so far as can be learned.

J. H. N., New Milford, Conn.—I shall be greatly obliged for information regarding the copper coin of which I send a rubbing.

The coin is a twenty-reis piece of John V.. of Portugal, issued for circulation in the Portuguese colony of Brazil. It had an intrinsic value of a tiffe above two conts. Peakers are contained. trifle above two cents. Dealers now quote this piece at 40 cents in fair and 60 cents in good con-

M. Schenectady, N. Y.—I have an old Irish ten dollar bill of the Republic of Ireland, which promises to pay the bearer ten dollars upon the attainment of the Independence of the Irish nation. It bears the names of C. Rullican and Michael Scianian. The bill proper is yellow, and made of very good paper. I have not been able to get a glass strong enough to read the fine print on the bottom. I would like to learn something about the bill.

Perhaps some of TER SUN'S readers can supply the information.

ces of the three dollar denomination that are pieces of the inret doub. Chief among the held at a high promitim. Chief among the the ones dated 1873, 1675 and 1876. In the ones dated 1873, 1675 and 1876. named year but twenty-five \$3 pieces are said have been struck, but this statement is quest by many collectors. At any rate, they are at a high premium, and a proof specimen is worth a hundred dollars or more. In uncirculated condition the coin would not be worth so much In 1875 only twenty \$3 pieces are said to h 3 pieces is dated 1876, and a proof coin date is held at around \$150, the upon the state of preservation.

J. T. A. H., Philadelphia, Pa.—What would so gold piece of 1803 bring? It is in fine, uncillated condition. The "3" appears to have be stamped over a "2", evidently by means of a hip punch. Also what is a Spanish doubleon of it worth, in good condition."

An uncirculated specimen of the 1808 five dollar gold piece br in this city in 1908. From that am main. The Spanish doubloon of 1796 is held just builton value, which is between \$15 and \$16

Pioneer, New York.-It is difficult to tell the value of an octagonal fifty dollar piece without careful examination. All such pieces are held at a premium if they are not too much worn by istion, but the premium depends the variety. The value of the oci dollar pieces ranges from \$75 up. / is denomination did bring \$1,000 at a of this denomination did bring \$1,000 at a recent coin sale, but this large premium was paid be-cause the specimen was the best preserved on known to be in existence. The same coin

H. N. F., New York.—What is the value of the following gold coins: Twenty dollars, year 1907, date in letters, eagle and Liberty in strong relief; \$20 same year, the date in numerals and the eagle and Liberty not in such strong relief; \$5 cold piece issued in 1837 to commemorate the fittleth anniversary of Queen Victoria's reign, \$5 pieces of 1811 and 1854.

The first \$30 piece is quoted at about \$31 by dealers, the second at from \$28 to \$30. The \$5 pieces of 1811 and 1834 are worth respectively \$6 and \$6.50 if in uncirculated condition. If \$6 and \$6.50 if in uncirculated condition. If \$6 and \$6.50 if the piece bears the motion \$6.50 if the piece of \$6

the purpose of commemorating Queen Victoria's Jubilee, consisting of the 5, 2, 1, 14 pound pieces, in gold, and the 5, 4, 214, 2, 1, 14, 14 shillings in liver and bronze, all in perfect proof condition

OPPOSITION TO THE MUSTACHE. Bank of England Order When the Beard Was Popular. From the Millgate Monthly.

the faces of the majority of the population of these islands? It almost the population islands? It almost looks as if ashion was tending in that direction at sast judging from one's acquaintances The years are not far distant when the rectors of the Bank of England issued an order for the clerks not to wear mustaches during business hours! This remarkable order afforded the public so much amusene of the earliest towns in which the mus tache was worn among policemen—the Watch Committee passing a resolution in

Watch Committee passing a resolution in 1859 permitting them to "wear a beard and a mustache if they think fit."

The head of a leading firm of drapers in Regent street refused at one time to employ shopmen who wore a mustache or those who parted their hair down the middle. The prejudice extended to the liberal pro-fessions. Barristers had a long fight for the mustache, and to-day it is not largely worn as in other professions.

The bishops in most instances opposed t, and at the present time mustaches are not popular, more especially among the High Church party. In 1892 quite a sensa-tion was caused when it became known that the then Archbishop of York did not approve of the mustache among the clergy. It was about 1855 that the beard ment took hold of the English people soldiers were permitted to forego the use of the razors as the hair on the face protected them from the cold and attacks of

euralgia. out this period only one civilian o position in England had the hardihood wear a mustache. This was George Muntz, member of Parliament for ham. The enlightened electors, however did not take kindly to the bearded politician party that his mustache might prejudice him in the eyes of the rural population. The candidate replied that he was "de-termined to face if out."

Prejudice Against Sleep.

From the Family Doctor.

Why can some men sleep at will and some nervous men too, while others, sometimes very "heavy" men, with apparently imvery "heavy" men, with apparently immovable nerves, are tortured by insomnia? Why too do some men seem to obtain sufficient rest with five hours sleep, while others require nine? Do some men "sleep slow," as Mr. Smedley jocularly argued in one of his amusing stories, or do they actually require more sleep?

The popular prejudice against sleep works an infinity of mischief. There are plenty of sluggards even among the cultivated class, but the sleep sluggard is in that class a very rare specimen. The tendency of the educated is to wakefulness, and the man who does intellectual work, and exhibits what his friends think a disposition to oversleep is obeying a healthy instinct. Sleep recuperates him and he knows it.

SPECIAL NOTICES.



Take Off the Fat Where It Shows

not command a premium so far as can be learned.

Anxious, New York.—Please tell me the value of a \$30 gold piece with sharp edges dated 1907.

How many of this kind were roleed? Does the \$3.50 piece of 1900 with the motto "In God We Trust" and the Indian head bear a premium?

The sharp edge vasiety of the 1907 \$20 piece of Saint-Gaudens, the date reading "MCMVII." is valued at from \$35 to \$30. The 1907 \$20 piece with the date reading "1007" is held at no premium.

J. H. N., New Milford, Conn.—I shall be seen to be unkind or to seem unmanly, bobliged for information regard shall be seen to be unkind or to seem unmanly, but it is natural for a man to dislike fat on a woman. Where fat shows the most there is where it must be removed, and as quickly seen that they are abnormal. This is the day of the slender figure, and fat women are simply not tolerated either in business of social affairs. Women may not know them on the street make all manner of sympathetic remarks about her. They do not mean to be unkind or to seem unmanly, but it is natural for a man to dislike fat on a woman. Where fat shows the most there is where it must be removed, and as quickly seems that they are abnormal. This is the that, no matter how they dress, everybody sees that they are abnormal. This is the that, no matter how they dress, everybody sees that they are abnormal. This is the that, no matter how they dress, everybody sees that they are abnormal. This is the that, no matter how they dress, everybody sees that they are abnormal. This is the that, no matter how they dress, everybody sees that they are abnormal. This is the that, no matter how they dress, everybody sees that they are abnormal. This is the that, no matter how they dress, everybody and that, no matter how they dress, everybody and that, no matter how they dress, everybody and that the motion of the slower college. Most women suffer much humiliation because of great quantities of fat, so located that, no matter how they dress, everybody sees that they are abnormal. This is the them on the street make all manner of sympathetic remarks about her. They do not mean to be unkind or to seem unmanly, but it is natural for a man to dislike fat on a woman. Where fat shows the most there is where it must be removed, and as quickly as possible. The hot weather-dresses seem to be made for the fat woman's misery and the slender woman's delight. They expose all the charms of woman and her ugliness as well. Exercise and diet will not remove fat. This has been proved. The famous Marmola prescription which has met with phenomenal success and has so many of our society/women as its spensors, is now being sold in tablet form to meet the demand of the public for this style of treatment. of the public for this style of treatment. These little tablets go into your system just These little tablets go into your system just like food. They stop the stomach and digestive apparatus from producing fat and reduce the fat upon the body at the rate of from 12 to 15 ounces a day. They are harmless and can be earried in your purse and taken even after you have indulged in a hearty meat away from home. They are sold at all drug stores at 75 cents a case, of if you prefer you may write the Marmola Company, 156 Farmer Bidg., Detroit, Mich.